

AGAINST STEEL EXPANSION

GROUND OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ROBERTS AND SCHWAB.

CARNegie ALSO OPPOSED TO UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION PRESIDENTS POLICY-HINTS AT RETIREMENT.

Wall Street is still without positive information as to the reason why Percival Roberts, Jr., resigned from the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation, but the belief gained supporters yesterday that the immediate cause of the "lack of harmony" admitted by Mr. Roberts to exist between his views and those of President Schwab might be that intimated by The Tribune, the alleged disposition of Mr. Schwab and an influential party in the board to look with favor upon the idea of acquiring the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. It is so often said, "the tape tells the story," and this development is highly favorable to the Colorado company as at hand, for the stock of that corporation advanced 10 points yesterday on sales of more than twenty-four thousand shares, and closed at the high price of the day, 98. Months ago, there is good reason to believe, the proposed absorption of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation was the subject of serious negotiation, but the plan was dropped, because of failure to agree on terms, and because it was shown that the two companies, taking into view their respective territorial locations, had no important sense of competition for business.

Rumor yesterday had it that the Colorado company would pass into control of the United States Steel Corporation, at a valuation of 150 for a stock, payment to be made in steel preferred, which is now selling at about 93. A circumstantial report was heard that John W. Gates had offered the property to J. P. Morgan & Co. This report was denied at the office of the firm named, but Mr. Gates declined to make any statement regarding it. He said, however, in speaking of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

"It is the cheapest iron and steel property in the world, and the United States Steel Corporation is the next cheapest. I have still in these two properties every dollar I have ever invested in them. I have never sold a share of the stock. I have seen the stock sell 90 and 40 points higher than now, and I have not sold. I don't know where I should sell now."

"At what price would you sell?" was asked. "That I do not care to say," answered Mr. Gates, "without consulting my associates. Of course, everything I have is for sale at a price. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has bought recently a very large quantity of high grade Bessemer ore. It has bought all of the Bessemer group of seventy-one claims in Wyoming. That is probably why the stock is now going up. It gives the company its own Bessemer ore."

Just where the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company lies is not definitely known, but the Street has always believed that, although Mr. Gates and his friends are heavily interested in the company, the controlling interest is held by John J. Mitchell, Blair & Co., and their associates.

It has been suggested in quarters where authoritative opinion is expected that the reason for Mr. Roberts' recent resignation was connected with contracts for future delivery which the United States Steel Corporation is making, and which the policy makers of the corporation are now taking orders for delivery in 1903, at prices now prevailing, the American Bridge Company, of which Mr. Roberts remains president, is refusing such orders. But the ground of the real difference of opinion between Mr. Roberts and the president is believed to be the opposition of the former to a policy which would contemplate the inclusion of any additional concerns in the United States Steel Corporation, a policy which, it is widely rumored, has the support of Mr. Schwab. Andrew Carnegie, it is learned from sources worthy of attention, is also strongly opposed to such a line of action, and although Mr. Carnegie is not a stockholder, his enormous holdings of the stock and his position as president of the Carnegie Foundation, which he has given to the city, is declared, cannot but give him great influence in the councils of the vast corporation, at the head of which is the young man whom Mr. Carnegie himself has called "the greatest business genius of the age." Mr. Carnegie's policy, an office which, if the prediction of not a few conservative and competent observers is to be credited, may not continue to hold after the expiration of the term for which he has just been elected.

AGREEMENT MAY BE RENEWED.

REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN PANAMA RAILROAD AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

It is reported in Wall Street that negotiations are in progress looking to the object of renewing the traffic agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which, upon its expiration by limitation in December, 1901, was allowed to lapse. It is understood that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company would be the withdrawal of the steamship service established on the Pacific by the Panama Railroad Company a year or more ago.

GOVERNOR ODELL MAY TAKE A REST.

REPORTED IN ALBANY THAT HE WILL MAKE A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 6.—Governor Odell, it was reported late to-night, may take a trip to California for a brief rest after the legislature has adjourned and the thirty days' period in his hands by the legislature. No confirmation of the report could be obtained owing to the lateness of the hour when it was circulated.

The Governor substantially had no vacation last year, surrendering a large share of the summer to the work of preparing the budget and introducing the State Budget. The session of a legislature always imposes great tasks upon a Governor. The Governor then, for thirteen years after that, a period of rest from official duties.

Several years ago he visited California. Lieutenant Governor Odell is now in California, being Governor if Mr. Odell should visit California.

ANOTHER OLD TIME MYSTERY DIES.

NELL BRYANT SUCCEEDS TO ILLNESS FROM WHICH HE SUFFERED FOR NEARLY A YEAR.

Nell Bryant, the fourth of the old time minstrels to die within a short time, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been an inmate of that institution for nearly a year, suffering from heart trouble and other complications. When he heard of the death of "Billy" West, of "Billy" Easton, and "Billy" Rice, all of whom he had known well, it seemed to him that little else remained to him. For many months he had been obliged to remain in a chair on account of the peculiar nature of his trouble.

The funeral will be held to-morrow at the chapel in St. Mary's. The Brooklyn Lodge of Elks will provide a casket for the body. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Nell Bryant was the last of three brothers, all famous on the minstrel stage. He was born in Kenilworth, N. Y., in 1835, and his name originally was Cornelius O'Brien. Nell went on the stage as a musician and became the champion player of the guitar in 1867, with his older brother, Dan, and his younger brother, Dan. He organized the "Corktown" and gave performances at No. 42 Broadway. Subsequently the company went to what is now Tony Pastor's Opera House. In fourteenth street they played in the New York Theatre. Bryant's last venture was a tour of the United States, which was a failure. He was unsuccessful, and the minstrel, who was a favorite with the politicians, got a place in the Sheriff's office. For thirteen years after that he held a place in the office of the Coast Survey, in Washington. Finding that his health was breaking down, he went to the Coast Survey, and came to Brooklyn and entered St. Mary's Hospital. He died at the age of 67, after a long illness of three years, and a nephew, Charles Burke, was his last actor.

G. N. Y. D. LEADERSHIP FIGHT IN XVIII.

Rival candidates for the leadership of the Greater New-York Democracy in the XVIII Assembly District last night waged a vigorous and long protracted struggle. There was considerable hand-to-hand fighting in this district as a result of a recent pri-

MAJ. WALLER TO BE TRIED

COURT MARTIAL ORDERED FOR ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

Manila, March 6.—A court martial has been ordered to try Major William T. Waller and Lieutenant John H. Day, of the Marine Corps, on March 17, next, on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial. One native, it is alleged, was tied to a tree and publicly shot in the thigh. The next day, the charges state, the man was shot in the arms; that on the third day he was shot in the body and on the fourth day killed.

Friends of the two officers attribute their alleged actions to loss of mind, due to the privations which they suffered in the island of Samar.

The privations suffered by Major Waller and Lieutenant Day, referred to in the dispatch from Manila to-day, were probably endured during the expedition of Major Waller and a detachment of marines, who started in the last week of December, 1901, from Langang, on the east coast of Samar, to cross the island to Basay, about thirty-five miles on the map. Incessant rains, swollen streams and other natural obstacles, made the march progress extremely slow, and when their rations were consumed the men became exhausted rapidly and dropped along the way.

Major Waller became separated from his brother officers, Captain Porter and Lieutenant P. Williams, and the greater part of the men, and proceeded toward Basay, where he arrived on January 9, with two officers and thirteen men and also Lieutenant Lyles, of the 12th Infantry, who accompanied the command. Major returned to the mountains the next day for relief, but turned back to Basay, about ten days later, his trip having been unsuccessful.

Captain Porter was to have built rafts, but the timber would not float. The second day after separating from Waller Captain Porter moved toward the coast, where he arrived on January 11 with two men, all exhausted physically and mentally.

Lieutenant Williams and over thirty men were left in the mountains in a similar condition. A relief expedition reached the marines on January 18, and saved Lieutenant Williams and all his companions, with the exception of ten men who were not found, and who undoubtedly died from starvation. Captain Porter, Lieutenant Williams and eighteen men were taken to the hospital at Tacloban, none of them very clear in mind regarding much of the time covered by the period of suffering. Major Waller was discharged in the collection of the official report of the War Department. Captain Porter's command for twenty days could not be determined.

Major Waller rendered gallant service with the United States marines in China in the march of the allied forces from the sea to Peking. He was appointed to the Marine Corps from Virginia, and was commissioned second lieutenant on June 16, 1890. His first sea duty was on the frigate Lancaster, in the Mediterranean, a vessel which was present at the bombardment of Alexandria.

NEW CAPTAIN IN BROOKLYN.

BEDELL SUCCEEDS DUNN, WHO IS OLD AND EASY GOING.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday made a change in the command of the Adams-st. station, which is in Brooklyn's Tenderloin. Captain Dunn, who has been in command of the station for some time, is now being succeeded by Captain Charles H. Bedell, from the Sheepshead Bay precinct. The latter is a young man, as Captain Dunn is old and easy going. It is believed that Dunn is being succeeded by Bedell because of the latter's inactivity. Dunn is being succeeded by Bedell because of the latter's inactivity.

Further down in the Adams-st. station, the Commissioner retained the three detectives to patrol duty. They are James O'Brien, Michael Moran and Peter J. O'Brien.

Captain Colan, who is displaced in the East by New York's new captain, is to take Captain Bedell's place at Sheepshead Bay.

EX-WARDMAN SEEKS REINSTATEMENT.

JAMES BURNS, WHO WENT TO EUROPE AT TIME OF LEXOW INVESTIGATION, WANTS DISMISSAL RECONSIDERED.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday made public the fact that James Burns, a former wardman, who got into trouble at the time of the Lexow investigation, is now seeking reinstatement. Burns had been dismissed from the force, but later was reinstated. The Commissioner retained the three detectives to patrol duty. They are James O'Brien, Michael Moran and Peter J. O'Brien.

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ROOM FOR ENGINES THE PROBLEM.

POWER OF THOSE FOR NEW CUNARDERS AS RELATED TO SPEED AND PROFIT.

No dispatches have been received at the office of Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents of the Cunard Line, regarding the construction of the twenty-five knot vessels, 700 feet long, with engines of 8,000 horsepower. It was likely, it was said, that this information would come by mail, and would be the result of a letter from the Cunard Line. The Cunard Line is now in the process of building a new ship, and the problem of the room for engines is a serious one. The Cunard Line is now in the process of building a new ship, and the problem of the room for engines is a serious one.

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CHINA MAY REFUSE PAYMENTS.

ACTION OF COMMISSION MAY DEFER FUTURE COLLECTION OF INDEMNITY.

Peking, March 6.—Chinese officials fear that the refusal of the bankers' commission to accept the February instalment of the indemnity will render the collection of future instalments more difficult. Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Imperial Maritime Customs, used every argument of persuasion to impress the Viceroy of the various provinces with the importance of promptly contributing their shares of the indemnity. When it becomes known that the 1,820,000 taels of the February instalment is being in the Chinese Bank because the foreign governments are unable to agree on terms concerning its disbursement, the Chinese will possibly relax their efforts to meet the future instalments.

Sir Robert Hart to-day sent letters to the ministers of the foreign powers here calling attention to the complications likely to result in case the money, which is deposited in the Chinese Bank at Shanghai, should be "destroyed or diverted."

The actions of General Tung Fu Hsiang are causing excitement and apprehension at the Imperial court. Tung Fu Hsiang has a considerable body of troops. The Empress Dowager, through Yung Lu, the First Grand Secretary, recently wrote to the general offering to maintain him comfortably if he would disband his followers. This Tung Fu Hsiang refused to do, intimating that he felt safer with his army around him.

The court fears that when his resources fail Tung Fu Hsiang may be compelled to resort to violence in order to support his followers, and that this would eventually lead to rebellion.

The French Legation here sends the dispatches blaming the French for the disorders of Marshal Su's troops in Kwang Province. The Legation declares it protested against the transfer of Marshal Su, and predicted that the present disorders would result. The reinstatement of Marshal Su in his former command is due to the request of the French Legation.

GERMAN VIEWS ON SUGAR.

STRONG OPPOSITION SHOWN TO THE BRUSSELS AGREEMENT.

Berlin, March 6.—The question for the moment of first importance in Germany is the adhesion of the government to the international Sugar Convention which was signed at Brussels yesterday.

The dispatches describing Prince Henry's progress through the United States have, for the first time since his arrival at New-York, a subordinate place in the public attention.

The spectacle of the sugar cartel's profits, amounting to 100,000,000 marks a year, becoming valueless, fascinates this community of money makers. It has not by any means come to the point of the downfall of the cartel, as the combination of four hundred raw and fifty-three refined sugar manufacturers is called, but the sugar interest, deeply affecting as it does the agriculture of Central Germany, is greatly disturbed and fearful of what may happen.

The position of the government is that nothing will happen except a healthy readjustment of production to the markets at home and abroad.

The National Society of Sugar Producers seems inclined to resist the necessary legislation. The executive committee of the society passed a resolution to-day, among other things, that Germany could not safely agree to the Brussels convention without the adherence thereto of the United States and Russia.

The "Deutsche Tages-Zeitung" in its issue to-day publishes an ultimatum in behalf of the Agrarians, who, the paper asserts, will defeat legislation approving the Brussels convention unless the government is prepared to reduce the tariff.

The managers of the cartel are silent, but it is probable that they will yield to the government and to the irresistible circumstances abroad.

Dr. Paasche, the great sugar authority, who has been the foremost representative of the sugar interest in the Reichstag, writes that the sugar syndicates must reluctantly yield to the convention because they could not dispense with the British market. Dr. Paasche says that sugar producers are facing enormous overproduction, the total production of the world in 1901 being 10,700,000 tons, which is 2,400,000 tons in excess of the total production in 1890. The visible supply on August 31, says Dr. Paasche, which is the end of the European season, will be at least 2,000,000 tons.

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